THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 22.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIV.
NUMBER 36.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1877.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Navadipa in the district of Nuddea:

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal landed at Navadwipa at about 6-30 A.M. this day. He visited some of the Sanskrit *Toles*, the Hindu School and the Patshala. He made many inquiries regarding the Pandits, their pupils and the people in general and was satisfied with what he saw and heard.

You will perhaps be glad to learn that His Honor seemed to entertain the same views as you expressed some time ago, regarding the two rival English Schools here. His Honor was surprised to learn that in the immediate vicinity of the Hindu School there was a Mission School in a village, which was the seat of Hindu orthodoxy in Bengal.

Allow me here to add what the School-Inspector Mr. Garrett remarked the other day regarding the same Mission School. "It is greatly to be deplored that Navadwipa which should have a first rate Higher English School is defrauded of her rights by the efforts made to keep up the Mission School. I write this strongly, because there can be no longer any doubt that the people really prefer the Hindu School. As long as the Mission School is kept up, and by bribing the boys with the offer of free (or nearly so) instruction, draws away boys from this (Hindu) School, it is hopeless for the managers to try and maintain discipline. As things are now, the existence of the Mission School tends most deplorably to demoralize education in Navadwipa."

The Magistrate of the District Mr. C. C. Stevens in a report to Government wrote as follows—"I greatly regret the determination of the Church Missionary Society to keep up the Mission School. It does mischief in many ways. It is not fair to the inhabitants that they should be compelled to send their sons to a School of which they disapprove, and even if aid be given to the Hindu School, the Mission School with its superior resources will always stand in the way of its success. The Hindu feeling with reference to the missionaries is rendered by this contest far less cordial than it otherwise would be. When I think of the good work which the Mission Schools in the interior of the District and Girls School at Santipur are doing, I cannot help regretting that funds sufficient to support several such institutions should be expended to so little purpose as they are at Nuddea."

Yes, the missionaries do more harm to their cause by this aggressive antagonism than they are possibly aware of.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on Famine in India. The writer shews that the sacredness of the duty of preserving human life in seasons of drought and flood was distinctly and emphatically admitted by the Mahomedan rulers of the country, especially by the Mogul Emperors. In 1631, the Emperor Shah Jehan considerably mitigated the sufferings of the people by his liberality and generous exertions. "In 1661, another terrible famine occurred. Its range is not determined, but Bengal and the Punjab appear to have escaped since the Emperor Auranzebe exported grain from both those provinces on a very large scale for the relief of the sufferers. Part was distributed gratuitously; part sold at moderate prices. Many millions of lives are said to have been saved, and many provinces redeemed from total desolation. The liberal exertions of the Emperor in this period of distress were such as to establish his reputation in the early part of his reign." The Hindu sovereigns of the country equally considered it their sacred duty to assist the people in times of calamity. So this is not the first time the State in India has recognized this duty.

IT IS STATED that a difference of opinion between the Chief Commissioner of British Burma and the Municipality of Moulmein as to the proportion of the cost of the police to be borne by the town has resulted in the resignation of ten of the non-official members of the Municipality. The step is said to have been taken chiefly as a protest against the tone of the Government letters, to the Commissioners, which is described as not "civil or courteous." The whole correspondence on the subject ought to be published.

IN REPLY to a deputation from Dartmouth Mr. Gladstone said:

"Referring to the presence of the Mayor, Mr. Gladstone said he was reminded of the debt due to those Englishmen who were ready to undertake in their several neighbourhoods and communities the burden of local public duties. In the whole compass of the country, in the whole extent of its political and social system, there is nothing more important than the free and disinterested manner in which duties of this kind are performed all over the kingdom, while every Municipality of this country is a school to teach us national duties. And I say that by nothing in my opinion shall we more judiciously and more efficiently serve the interests of the country than in endeavouring to give energy, full scope, the greatest development and the highest perfection to our local institutions. It is upon the basis of our local institutions that the security of Govern ment rests."

How different is the feeling in India! What is it that makes Englishmen forget their national traditions, when they come to the East?

WEAVING the cloth is one form of relief labor in Madras. The Collector of Salem makes the following report on the working of the system:

"I have the honor to report, for information of Government, that some merchants in Salem have offered to purchase the cloths, delivered by the weavers working under relief advances, at the actual prime cost to Government, that is, the value of the materials of which they are composed and the cooly or hire paid for their manufacture and to pay down the prices on delivery; and to request that Government will be pleased to authorise the disposal of the cloths on those terms.

2. The stock of cloths has considerably increased, and is daily increasing, the weavers working under the advances being over 7,000. By sale as above, the stock in hand will be reduced, the necessity to sell the whole of the stock at one time will be obviated, there will be money coming into the treasury, and the indents for remittance from Madras and other treasuries will be less than at present, as we shall get nearly a lakh of rupees by the sale monthly, the money laid out being about Rs. 1,50,000."

We wish this system were made general for the employment of sufferers from the famine delicately nurtured.

A NEW SOCIETY, the members of which call themselves Danielities, has sprung up in London. They pledge themselves to 'abstain from flesh, fish fowl, alcohol and tobacco.' A 'Garden of Eden' meets weekly, where a vegetarian banquet was recently held, to which about seventy persons sat down. One novelty at the last was custard made without any animal produce—no milk, no eggs, no pastry—compounded of flour, wheat meal, and fine nut oil.

WE HEAR that Professor Ramchunder of Delhi has been appointed tutor to the young Maharaja of Puttialla. This gentleman was tutor to the late Maharaja Mahender Sing, whose service he left twice.

TUESDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING fashionable advertizement appears in the *Morning Post*, London:

"Notice is hereby given, that the Countess of Cardigan is not liable and will refuse to pay any debts already incurred, or that may hereafter be contracted, by her husband, the Count de Lancastre.—A. L. M. Cardigan.—Witness, George Holliday, 43, Portman Square."

We were accustomed to advertisements put in by husbands repudiating debts contracted by their runaway wives, but in this case the wheel has turned upside down.

MAYFAIR has the following:

"It is all very well to talk about the Crown having a restricted measure of influence upon politics All I can say is that on Thursday when the Prince of Wales gave a garden-party at Marlborough House, the House of Lords was literally so empty that business could not be carried on, and after advancing by formal stages a few Bills the Lord Chancellor was freed from his labours, and presently met two-thirds of the House at the Prince of Wales's. In the Commons a similar influence prevailed, the House, which was unusually crowded at question time, becoming a howling wilderness for several hours after five o'clock."

So orientals alone are not amenable to Court influence.

THE AUTHORSHIP of the 'Cheveley Novels' is making a considerable sensation north of the Tweed, as the ingenious author or authors no doubt intended. The fact, industriously circulated, that even the Messrs. Blackwood do not know his name, has raised a cry of another "Great Unknown" similar to the one about the authorship of the Waverley novels.

MR. HEPWORTH Dixon is engaged upon a new work upon Lord Bacon to be shortly published. A special feature of interest in the work it is said will lie in the portion devoted to the consideration of the curious Bacon-Shakespeare question, with regard to which Mr. Hepworth Dixon it is stated has collected a large number of proofs upholding the Baconian authorship of the plays!!

DR. KENEALY has at last been outwitted. His feelings were much hurt by Mrs. Besant's remarks that he had foully slandered the Lord Chief Justice, and he wrote to her to ask her where these slanders might be found. Mrs. Besant replied that "her statements referred to certain articles in a paper called the *Englishman*, edited by Kenealy." She then adds: "If you are that Kenealy, and will write to me to that effect, I will answer your question. If you are not that person, I do not see how the matter concerns you." The doctor has not yet replied whether he is himself or not.

THE QUESTION of gas *v.* electric light, now agitating so many bosoms and companies, may be settled, it would seem, at the approaching Paris Exhibition, which instead of being closed at dusk, will, it is said, be opened in the evening, and the enclosure will be illuminated by jets of electric light, passed through the well-known candles of M. Jablochkoff. This process, we read, gives an enormous amount of light, one jet being as good as about 150 gas-burners, and yet giving no more heat than an ordinary farthing candle. The danger, too, is inappreciably small.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

THE demand for medical aid having considerably increased, the Madras Government has telegraphed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State to cause all medical officers, now on sick leave in Europe, to be brought before an Examining Committee with a view to bring back to duty, as soon as possible, all those officers, whom the Committee may consider in a fit state of health to return at once.

THE SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary asserts that Mr. Hope resigned his appointment as Famine Secretary, because "his views differed so materially from those held by the Viceroy, that he found it impossible to continue to carry on the work." This is, however, contradicted by other papers. But what can be the cause of Mr. Hope's resignation?

AT THE POONA ARTS EXHIBITION Sir Richard Temple said that the pictorial art is a necessity of Indian existence. We give his remarks below:

"The pursuit of the pictorial art is necessarily a great boon both to ladies and gentlemen. To the gentlemen, whether soldier or administrator, non-official or mercantile in every walk of life the pictorial art intensifies the powers of observation. To the ladies this delightful pursuit is an unfailing solace among all the unavoidable discomforts of a career in India. (Hear, hear.) The other day I saw in one of the Bombay newspapers a letter from a gentleman upcountry, who declared that he could get no books to read, that he had nothing good to eat and nothing cool to drink, and yet he was cheerful. I presume that this cheerful young man must have learned to draw. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The fact is that during the cold weather we go about and see everything that is beautiful in the land, and in the hot weather, while we are shut up in dark bungalows with the hot wind howling around them, we reflect on all those pretty scenes, and touch up our unfurnished sketches; and though some parts of India are ugly, undoubtedly, still what a vast number of beautiful things there are to be seen in one part of the country or another if we take the trouble to visit them."

PROF. DE GOEJE has issued a new prospectus regarding the projected edition of Tabari. The preparation of the text is now apportioned as follows:—1st Series: Introduction, History of the Patriarchs, Prophets and early Kings—Dr. J. Barth; period of the Sasanides, Prof. Th. Noldeke; Life of Mahomed—Prof O. Loth; Reign of the four "righteous" Khalifas—Prof. E. Prym. 2nd Series; History of the Omaiyades, A.H. 40-65—Prof. H. Thorbeck; ditto, A.H. 65-99—M. I. Guidi; ditto A.H. 100-130 Dr. D. H. Muller. 3rd Series: History of the 'Abbasides, A.H. 131-159—Dr. Max Grunert; ditto. A.H. 159-128—M. Stanislas Guyard; ditto 218-302—Prof. M. J. de Goeje. The work is to be printed at Beyrout. It has been determined to prefix to each volume a detailed table of the contents in a modern language, and to conclue the whole by accurate indexes and a glossary of notable words and expressions, together with an introduction containing a biography of the author and a description of the MSS. The preparation of the text of the first parts of each series is now so far advanced that the editor hopes to be able to commence printing in the beginning of 1878. Dr. D. H. Muller was entrusted with the difficult task, which he has *just completed*, of

collating the manuscripts of Constantinople, so far as these parts are concerned.

MR. MURRAY has a philological work in the press, which will be looked for with some curiosity; 'A Discursive Glossary of Peculiar Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases, Etymological, Historical, and Geographical,' by Col. H. Yule, C.B., and Dr. A. Burnell.

THURSDAY 30TH AUGUST.

A REPORT on the working of the Bombay Mint during the last official year, especially interesting at the present time, has just been made public A correspondent has favoured us with the following summary of it:

The total value of the silver bullion received for coinage during the year was Rs. 6,02,41,373. But the most interesting returns are those of "country silver and silver ornaments" tendered for coinage by native merchants. As there is no mint at Madras these figures probably include those for Madras. They may fairly be taken to indicate, with a certain amount of accuracy, the commencement, progress, and severity of the present Famine, and the effect it has had on a large section of the population. With this view, Colonel White, the officiating Mint-Master, has thoughtfully added the figures for the current year up to date of the Report, *i.e.*, including the month of July 1877. The table of monthly return is as follows:—

1876	April country silver and silver ornaments estimated at		...Rs.	10,995
„	May	ditto	ditto ..	1,161
„	June	ditto	ditto ...	7,896
„	July	ditto	ditto ...	...
„	August	ditto	ditto ...	1,825
„	September	ditto	ditto ...	0
„	October	ditto	ditto ...	3,855
„	November	ditto	ditto ...	69,609
„	December	ditto	ditto ...	104,232
1877	January	ditto	ditto ...	129,836
„	February	ditto	ditto ...	215,542
„	March	ditto	ditto ...	206,848
	Total during the last official year Rs. ...			851,799
1877	April	ditto	ditto Rs. ...	508,740
„	May	ditto	ditto ...	857,034
„	June	ditto	ditto ...	1,151,515
„	July	ditto	ditto ...	1,533,212
	Total for current year up to date Rs. ...			4,130,501

Which brings the total amount tendered under the pressure of famine since last November to about half a crore of rupees.

It will be remembered that during the American Cotton Famine, there was an immense influx of silver into the Bombay Presidency and Berar; stories were current at the time of cart-wheels being made of silver and of similar indications of plethora of the precious metal. There is a constant process of melting up rupees going on and it is thought very likely that the rupees in the prosperous regions of Northern India, Bengal and Burmah would go far to counterbalance the recoinage at the Bombay Mint.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has declined to accede to the prayer of certain memorialists from Bengal, who have petitioned for the reconsideration or repeal of the Indian Majority Act of 1875. The provisions of the Act were long, widely and largely discussed before being made law. The Section by which the limit of non-age of wards was raised, was in accordance with the almost unanimous opinion of all those authorities, Native as well as European, who were consulted on the subject. Not a few of the authorities consulted were in favour of still further raising the limit of non-age. Before the passing of the Act the age fixed for the attainment of majority by wards was (and had long been) higher than fixed for the rest of the people. Accordingly, the Act fixed the age of majority for wards at 21 years, and as regards others fixed it at 18 years. Who were the men, who got up this memorial? The Government ought to have enquired into that.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in the Home Department has again called the attention of all Local Governments and Administrations to the importance of preserving all buildings, monuments, &c., possessing architectural merits or historical associations. The attention of the Government was called to the point by some of the suggestions made for Famine relief works including propositions for the demolition of ancient Forts and the like. Stringent orders have now been issued that no buildings of historical or architectural interest are to be injured in any way; and even in cases in which the removal of ancient buildings is absolutely necessary, the greatest care is to be taken to preserve all carvings and inscriptions.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a trading company formed at Sylhet called "the Sylhet Cultivating Company Limited." The Company starts its work with a capital of Rs. 20,000 divided into 800 shares of Rs. 25 each. It has been registered under Act X. of 1860. Four out of 800 shares have been taken up and 400 still remain for disposal. The first work it has taken in hand is tea cultivation, and its farm lies in Panchas, a village near Lushkurpore station.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial, which *Jana Sadharoni Sabha* of Noakhally have addressed. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The memorial describes the condition of the country and the people as most wretched and states that the surviving population are still struggling against the effects of the late disastrous cyclone, cholera and fever, and that the bulk of agricultural cattle and implements of agriculture having been destroyed they apprehend a scarcity. The zemindars and talukdars scarcely find any loans on security of their property, which is considered valueless. They pray that at least the collection of the cesses may be postponed for two years. But the official district reports do not represent matters in such dark colours.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt on the 21st instant simultaneously at Rungpore, Cooch Behar, Pubna, and Maldah. The shock at Rungpore was most severe, it was attended with a subterraneous rumbling noise, but no harm was done.

THE CROP and health report for the week ending 25th instant gives accounts of very insufficient rain-fall in most of the districts in the Patna Division, in all of which heavy rain is most urgently wanted. It does not appear that there has been sufficient rain in the Orissa Division, where however things have not yet assumed a threatening aspect. Fever in more or less virulent form prevails in many districts.

IT APPEARS from the official report of stocks of rice in the interior and the fluctuations of prices that there is a tolerably sufficient stock in most districts. Midnapore and Dinagepore are the two districts which made heavy exportations. From Midnapore the exports in July amounted to 10 lakhs of maunds of paddy, and from Dinagepore more than 6½ lakhs of maunds of rice were sent out. In the southern part of the district of Chittagong and in the Chittagong Hill tracts rice is selling at 5 and 6 seers the rupee; in Backergunge the price ranges from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 4.

FRIDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

AN ASSAM Correspondent writes to us as follows:

"It is strange that our Governors do not always appear to note what is going on in their respective provinces. In the case of Apurva Krishna Ghose *vers.* the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, three of the barrister Judges of the Calcutta High Court unanimously ruled during the last year that no Police officer should be invested with Magisterial powers which resulted in the withdrawal of the same powers from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. In Assam the Police Superintendent of the Garo Hills District is allowed to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class but who will dare to point out the *illegality* to the Chief Commissioner?"

A VERY interesting meeting was held at Madras in presenting a farewell address to Mr. Lovery, Principal of the Pacheappa School. Mr. Porter in addressing the meeting referred to independence of spirit as the most important result of English education:

A Collector of Tanjore once said to me, half in joke and half in earnest, that I had demoralized the whole district—he referred to the sturdy independence for which that district was so famous (applause.) Gentlemen, he was much mistaken in that, and gave me credit which I did not at all deserve. Sir Charles Trevelyan, long before I appeared in this country, in making progress through that district, compared the natives of Tanjore for this very quality to the English yeomen. That was perhaps going a little too far; but the independence there no doubt existed. Gentlemen, if I could be so vain as to imagine that I have been the author of a feeling of independence in any part of this country, however small, I should have a far higher opinion of my Indian career than I am ever likely to have (applause) The true causes are to be sought far deeper. They are first their noble river which gives them plenty, and next good Government which gives them protection (applause.) I have never ceased to wonder, since I came to this country at the fact that this feeling of independence, which is a true ornament and credit to our Government, should be looked on with regret by so many Anglo-Indians, who sigh after the past days when *salaams* were much lower (applause.)

Exactly so. And because the *salaams* at the present day are not low enough, the educated natives are put down as guilty of disloyalty and sedition.

THE GOVERNMENT of Madras has resolved to abolish the Senior Department of the local Medical College. A public meeting was held to protest against this retrograde measure.

THE ESTATE of the late Mr. J. C. Marshman is sworn under £16,000. He also left some landed property.

SOME SENSATION has been created in London by the arrival of a distinguished African with a European wife; the off-springs of this union have been brought up in the mother's religion. This, we believe, is the first instance of a Hadji—or sainted man who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca—permitting his children to be educated as Giaours, or of boys rejoicing in such names as Muley Ali and Muley Hamed having more reverence for the religion of the Cross than for that of Saladin.

THE LUCKNOW TIMES gives the following story:

"A young native bride while going home was attacked by three armed men, close to Sandila, Zilla Hardui. Her husband had gone a mile or so in advance; and when her bearers threw down her *doolie* and ran away she was left alone to face the robbers. They demanded her jewellery and trinkets "at once" and she gladly made them over. They then desired her to descend and denude herself of her silken upper and nether garments. She seemed to acquiesce but after a time told them she had inextricably knotted the waistband, but if they turned away their faces so as not to shock her modesty, and lent her a sword, she would soon cut away the "Gordian Knot" of her difficulties. To this the three knaves agreed, and on her together turned their backs, when she (brave little *puss* sprang out of the *doolie*, cut off one rober's head, all but a strip of skin; cut down the second with a neat chop along the face and neck; and so furiously attacked the third, that he ran away with such trinkets as he then had in his hand.

All this was done by a young girl of barely 15 years of age After the "slaughter" she remained in her *doolie* until her husband who had been sent for by her, had arrived; when the "happy pair" brought "the dead and dying" to the tehsil, whence they were sent on to Hurdui, 17th August 1877.

THE GOVERNMENT of India we must confess has passed a most unwise Resolution with regard to famine officers. The following letter from Mr. T. C. Hope appears in the Madras papers:

"I am directed to state that no special allowances, either by way of pay or travelling allowance have been granted in the Bombay Presidency to Deputy Collectors, or other Civil Officers in famine district whether such officials were originally serving in those districts, or have been transferred to them from other parts of the presidency in consequence of the famine; and that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that the principle that in times of famine officials must suffer with the rest of the population should be uniformly acted upon. Under these circumstances, His Excellency in Council regret that he is unable to confirm the grants of increased pay and allowances in question, and requests that they may be discontinued from the date of this communication."

This is Stracheyism run mad. Is this the way to stimulate zeal in public officers.

THERE have been two meetings in support of the Civil Service movement, one at Bogra and the other at Moradabad.

SATURDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE received a report of the last anniversary of the Bogra People's Association. After the usual business of the meeting was over Babu Sarat Chunder Chowdry addressed the meeting on the subject of the Famine, and Babu Kally Kissore Munshi moved a Resolution for subscriptions, which was carried unanimously. There is great sympathy in the station with this movement.

A FRIEND thus writes to us from Hill Tipperah:

"There has been very great rain up here a few days back, following upon a sharp gale. The Habra, small mountain stream which flows by the capital, overflowed its banks and laid a great part under water which came up to the floor almost of my lodgings. Boats were brought up in one of which I sailed through all the quarters to the right of the principal street leading to the palace. The rain has been general in these parts. The land of the Goomtee—the Commillah river—has broken."

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* contains a likeness of Mr. Ravenshaw, the late Commissioner of Orissa and at present Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue. It presents a fair face but inartistic torso. The cartoon and the letter-press are good. As usual the paper is rabid against the natives. We do not object to jokes, but a wholesale denunciation does no good. And yet there are people, who complain that the *Patriot* does not help in promoting good feeling between the two races. Let them read the last few numbers of the *Charivari* and say whether the natives are to blame if they return tit for tat.

IT IS that STATED the Government of Bengal has given notice to the Indian League that it is not prepared to give a grant of public money to the proposed Technical College unless they start the Institution in accordance with the original programme, by investing two lakhs of rupees in Government Securities. It is said that the League has been able to realize only Rs. 30,000 besides Rai Luchmipat Singh Bahadur's subscription, which has been claimed back by the donor.

MR. MANOCKJEE EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, the eldest son of the Municipal Collector of Wheel Tax, Bombay, has successfully competed for Her Majesty's Indian Army Medical Service.

THE ECLIPSE of the moon on Friday the 24th ultimo, took thousands of pilgrims and others to the banks of the Ganges at Cawnpore and Benares, and of the Gogra at Fyzabad in Oudh. It was partially visible at Madras, and in Bombay it was plainly observable from 1 A. M. to 6 A. M. It was very faintly seen at Calcutta owing to clouds and rain.

THE HIGH COURT will be closed for the annual vacation (including Mahalaya, Doorga, Kali, Joggodhatree, and Kartick Pooja) on and from Monday, the 17th September, and will resume its sittings on Friday, the 16th November. The Insolvency Court will sit on Tuesday, the 23rd October. The offices of the Court, on the Original Side, will be closed for general business from 1st October to the 15th November, both days inclusive.

DEATHS from starvation in Calcutta are being reported. On Tuesday last a man in Phool Bagan Lane, Entally, was reported to have died suddenly.

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The deceased was discovered sitting in an old box, quite dead, and the emaciated appearance of his limbs, and in fact his whole frame, prove but too plainly that starvation for weeks must have caused death. The high prices are telling upon the poorer classes.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has again raised its rates of interest and discount.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending the 25th ultimo amounted to 251 or 30·4 per thousand of population. They were from fever 98, cholera 13, diarrhœa and dysentery 29, tetanus 33 and the rest from other causes.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal with a map for 1876-77. 2. Naga Bungsaboli or an account of the Rajas of Chota Nagpore, by Kali Bamram. 3. Vakta Rakhsa or a poem describing the miraculous rescue of a devout worshipper from the hands of a ruffian. By Nogendra Chunder Mitter. 4. Suddarshana-Chintanika or studies in Indian Philosophy Vol. 1 No. 8. 5. Notes, and Translation of three copper-plate descriptions from Sambalpore. By Protapa Chundra Ghosha, B.A., (from the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. XLVI. Part 1. 1877). 6. A Memorial to the Viceroy and Governor-General on the Management of the Famine, from the Poona Survajanik Sabha, dated the 19th August 1877.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 26th August.—General Radestsky in command of the eighth Russian army corps is hooting Tirnova, Grabowa (query, Gabrova), and Selvi, and has reinforced the Russians in the Schipka Pass. The vanguard of Suleiman Pacha's right wing, which crossed the Balkans by way of the Haimboguaz Pass, is advancing towards Beorova (query, Gabrova.) A Russian official despatch admits a repulse at Eskidjuma and that the Russians had to fall back upon Sultankoi. The statement that an insurrection had broken out in Crete is denied, though agitation exists there.

26th.—An official Russian despatch states that continuous fighting took place at the Schipka Pass from the morning of the 24th till the 25th. A despatch from Soleiman Pacha states that, on the 23rd, the Russian sorties were repulsed, and that a general assault was made on the following day, when the Russians were completely surrounded. The Turks now command the line of retreat to Gabrova. A letter despatch received from Constantinople states that Suleiman Pacha has captured the Schipka Pass, and attacked Gabrova.

Rangoon, 25th August.—The Krishna Shoal Light-house has entirely disappeared; it is supposed that a vessel must have fouled it.

London 27th.—The Russian General Doroschinsky has been killed in the Schipka Pass. Ahmed Muktar Pacha telegraphs that he has gained a brilliant victory on the heights of Kizitepe, where he attacked and routed the enemy after severe fighting. The Russian loss was 4,000, including General Tergukassof and the Turkish loss 1,200. All the great powers have concurred in the diplomatic representations made by Germany at Constantinople concerning the treatment of Russian prisoners and wounded. Colonel Wellesley's report denies the Russian cruelties.

27th *August.*—No further news from the Seat of War. The capture of the Schipka Pass is unconfirmed. The French Government is resolved to prosecute M. Gambetta for his speech at Lille attacking the Government.

28th.—Dervish Pacha announces that he has captured a redoubt from the Russian left wing at Djinugnir. An official Russian despatch states that the Russian loss in the Schipka Pass on the 25th was thirty officers and 400 men, the fighting was continuous through the night, and on Sunday at noon the Russians still maintained their position. The Servian Government has resolved to militarily co-operate with the Russians in Bulgaria. The commands have been already distributed. Before declaring war on Turkey a special meeting of the Servian Skuptschina will be convoked.

28th.—In a speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote at Plymouth yesterday, he said that England follows a peace policy, but that if her interests required it, her strength would be equal to the occasion. Neutrality would be observed until friendly intervention was possible in order to end the war.

29th.—An official Russian despatch from Suleiman Pasha states that the Turkish firing on Sunday afternoon, and on Monday, in Schipka Pass was feeble. The Porte has sent a despatch to London, complaining of the Greek armaments, and threatening that if an insurrection breaks out in Thessaly, Turkey will send troops to Athens. The British Government remonstrated with Greece, and the Greek Government sent a pacific communication to the Porte.

29th.—A despatch from Suleiman Pasha states that after six days' continuous fighting with indecisive result, the Russians unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish positions on the heights to the left of the Russian positions, and commanding the Russian line of retreat. Suleiman Pacha estimates the Russian loss to be 3,000 killed alone. The Russian official despatch states all quiet on the 28th morning, and that the Russian still maintain their positions. The Turks hold the adjoining heights. The Russians are massing troops before Plevna Unofficial Russian accounts state that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has unsuccessfully attempted to surround the Russian positions at Kurukdara, but that he has gained Kiziltep. No official Russian despatch has been received.

30th.—The Mansion House Famine Relief Fund amounts to £55,000. A Russian official despatch gives the Russian wounded in the Schipka Pass as 2,480, including 95 officers. The number killed is unknown. All the wounded have been removed from Gabrova. Oshman Pacha's army at Plerna, which is strongly entrenched, numbers 75,000 men and 200 guns.

1*st Sept.*—The Turkish Commander-in-Chief telegraphs that strong Turkish force took the offensive on the 30th August, and that after nine hours' desperate fighting at the village of Karahassanler on the right bank of the river Lom which was repeatedly taken and retaken, it remained in the hands of the Turks. The Russians retreated in disorder, pursued by another Turkish force until evening, and were compelled to abandon Haidarayaz. The Russian loss was 4,000 men and immense booty. The Turkish loss was 3,000 men. Prince Charles has assumed the command of the combined Russo-Roumanian Corps in the West.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the 6*th September* next, at 7½ P. M.

Subject.: The Interference and Deffraction of Light.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.

Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture: Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M., (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M D.
Honorary Secretary.

1st *September* 1877.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1877.

THE FAMINE.

EVERY week adds to the gloominess of the prospect. Added to Madras and Mysore there is now an impending scarcity throughout Rajpootana, the North Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, Kattywar, and Guzerat. The Puna Survajanik Sabha in their late memorial to the Viceroy says: "The apprehension of another year of scanty rain and aggravated famine may now be regarded as turned into certainty in regard to a considerable portion of the Deccan, and Gujarath and Southern Maratha country. The distress, which the Government and the people will have to cope with, will be intensified by the fact that, owing to the fearful loss of cattle and human life, and the scanty assistance given to the agricultural classes in the way of Tagai advances for the purchase of seeds and cattle, a large extent of the country remains uncultivated. With a scanty rainfall, with the nearest sources of foreign supply cut off, with the home supply diminished below the minimum limit of the last year, with no stores and reserves to draw upon, with the labouring population emaciated by ten months' semi-starvation, with prices ranging at this early season higher than the highest maximum of the last year, with the increased drain of all surplus grain towards Southern India where the prospects are still more gloomy, and with the confessed inability of the Railway Companies to import sufficient grain from distant parts, the outlook for the next year is very threatening, and will tax to the utmost the provident benevolence of Government, and the patient endurance of the people." Hyderabad is in a critical state, and the prospects of Nepal are bad. On the other hand British Burma has been visited with heavy floods. The strain upon the Government is necessarily very great. The Survajanik Sabha express the sentiments of the people throughout the country, when they record their gratitude "for the benevolent intentions of Government, for the complete organization which has been set up in all parts of the country, for the preservation of tranquillity in such times when no Native Government would have been able to keep order, for the non-interference with trade-operations and for the energy and determination with which the authorities have worked for many months past." But the policy of parsimony, which was set on foot by the Government of India under the inspiration of Sir John Strachey and with the deputation of Sir Richard Temple as the Famine Delegate, has, we must confess, greatly neutralized the benevolent efforts of Government. In the first place the rate of mortality has been appalling. The Sabha says:

"The first circumstance in connection with the management of the famine in this Presidency to which we deem it necessary to call Your Excellency's attention, relates to the question of the loss of human life caused by the famine. In the absence of any official Mortuary Returns, it is impossible to state with any approach to accuracy the actual loss of life that has occurred. As far as can be gathered from available sources, the actual loss of life in this Presidency caused by the famine cannot fall short of one lac of human beings. This is a much smaller tale of slaughter than five lacs officially reported to have died in Madras, but in that Presidency the number dependent upon State support has been nearly five times the figure in this Presidency The Bombay famine, has been (according to the admission of the Famine Delegate) managed upon more hard, stringent and economical conditions than in Madras, and the loss of life in this Presidency cannot fall far short of the Madras proportion. The published figures in official statements show that since October last, there were no less than 2000 deaths in each of the Ahmednagar and Canara districts, 5000 deaths in each of the three districts of Belgaum, Kaladgi, and Sattara, 8000 deaths in Dharwar, all due to what is officially described as cholera, but which were really caused by what has been now generally recognised as famine diarrhœa the result of bad or insufficient food. Nearly 2000 deaths occurred from this disease in the town of Sholapore alone, and about 10000 in the district from the same cause. Of the deaths in Sholapore, more than 1000 were registered as those of forlorn strangers, who had to be buried or burnt by the Police at the State expense. About 5000 deaths occurred in the Puna districts, 1000 in the city, and 4000 on the great Relief works and in the Talooka towns from the same cause, Of the famine refugees who sought shelter in Bombay as many as 10000 are supposed to have died from exhaustion, fever, and cholera, whereby increasing more than 8 times the usual mortality of the city. * * *

The number of actual deaths, however, is not by any means the whole or the worst of the loss caused by the famine. The number of persons permanently disabled by privation of all kinds cannot fall short of ten lacs. The Government itself in its early estimates calculated upon having to support as many as ten lacs of the people in the worst part of the year, as a matter of fact the number never increased beyond five lacs, at which figure it stood for a few weeks in April. The remaining five lacs, who ought to have come to the relief works, did not stay in their homes, for the statistics collected by the Sabha's agents show that from 25 to 50 per cent. of the country population were driven away by the stress of the famine from their homes. Out of a total of 1772 houses in 15 villages in the Bhimathadi Taluka inhabited by about 12,000 people, as many as 513 houses, representing a population of 3600 souls, have been shut because their inmates have died, or are missing. In the Madhe and Mohal Talukas out of a total population of 24,581 souls inhabiting 14 villages, no less than 15,778 people are missing, and have not returned to their homes. It has been estimated that of the total population of the Sholapore district exceeding 7 lacs, as many as 220,000 were absent from their homes in last November, which gives a proportion of more than 25 per cent. Forty villages in the Indi Taluk of the Kaladgi district which contained before the famine a population of 40,000 souls, are now inhabited only by 20,000, the rest are dead, or missing, or are employed on the relief works, or begging in the large towns, or have emigrated to foreign parts. Puna, Sholapore, and Kaladgi represent between themselves the different shades of the terrible loss caused by the last year's famine. The three Talukas mentioned above have been selected as fairly representatives of the general condition of the districts. It may therefore be safely laid down that 25 per cent. of the population of the affected districts, that is, nearly 12 lacs of men, women and children, have been driven by the stress of the famine from their homes, and ought, according to the Government's own estimates, to have been supported on the Relief works. As observed before the number never rose above five lacs, and the rest have not been accounted for in official returns.

With regard to loss of cattle the Sabha remarks:

"The loss of cattle in consequence of the famine has exceeded all previous anticipations, and has permanently weakened the productive capacities of the people. Nearly four-fifths of the cattle have perished. In the Bhimathadi Talooka of the Poona District, the proportion of cattle to the men owning them is one to ten at present, while the normal proportion before the famine was one to two, and even of this small number more than half are unfit for agricultural purposes In the District of Sholapoor out of a total of 224,600 agricultural cattle, 97,000 alone have survived the last year's famine, and of these 44,000 are too exhausted for work. In forty villages of the Indi Talooka which contained in all 19,000 plough-bullocks before the famine, only 2,000 are alive. These figures show that nearly 75 per cent of the cattle have perished in consequence of the last year's dearth. It cannot excite surprise that with this fearful loss and disabling of human and animal life, nearly two-thirds of the arable land lies uncultivated, more especially in the Sholapoor and Kaladgi Districts, where the distress has been most felt."

As to the one pound ration the Sabha says: "The prime cause of all the destitution and death that has occurred has been the persistent adherence of the Local authorities to the sufficiency of the one pound subsistence theory." The well-to-do people have done their best to help their suffering fellow-countrymen. The Sabha writes:—

"The town of Sholapoor with a population of 40,000 has thus maintained more than 10,000 beggars for many months past. Each of the large and Zilla towns of Puna, Nagar, Satara, Belgaum Kaladgi, Dharwar, Pandharpoor, Waee and Nasik have maintained from 5 to 10,000 beggars, while most of the Taluka towns have maintained from 500 to 1,000 of these helpless people. The total expenditure of private charity cannot have been less than 15 lacs of rupees. His Highness the Maharajah Scindia alone has spent about two lacs in his Poor-houses established at Nasik, Puna, Waee, and Pandharpoor. The expenditure of the city of Poona on this head well neigh approaches to a lac of Rupees, while in Sholapoor it has exceeded 2 lacs."

As for *taccavi* advances for agricultural operations the Sabha remarks:

This assistance has been given on a very small scale, and burdened with such conditions that it brought little comfort to the distressed people. For the whole of the Poona district. 45,000 Rs. have been allowed as Tagai advances. In the Sholapoor district 42000 Rs. have been sanctioned for the same

very much reduced; the Imperial assignments have been found insufficient to meet the demands upon them and the ever-growing necessities of an advancing province. The cash balances have thus unavoidably been reduced to the lowest point compatible with financial safety, and no proposal for an increase in the Education Budget to place the two Colleges on a satisfactory footing could be for a moment entertained. The present Lieutenant Governor has therefore no wish or intention to go back from the position with reference to the amalgamation of these Colleges, which was taken up by his predecessor." Now, how have the funds at the disposal of the Punjab Government been reduced? Are the people taxed the less or have the taxes become less productive since 1874? No, it is because the Government is multiplying expenditure in other ways, and so it must starve high education in the first city in North India! The Punjab Government can find money for water supply and carriage roads for Simla, estimated at some lakhs of rupees, but cannot spare Rs. 1000 a month for the intellectual training of the flower of the youths of half the Punjab! So much for the plea of financial necessity. The Lieutenant Governor remarks, "that the decision of the Government was mainly founded on financial grounds, and these the memorialists naturally overlook, as they are not weighted with the responsibility of finding funds for a measure which they urge the Government to adopt." In reply it may be said that it is the business of the people to pay and that of the Government to make a proper use of their money. Now, liberal education is a matter of grave national concern, and if the Government is forced to exercise economy, surely there were other means open to it by which it could have saved the paltry sum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. It is significant that while in Bengal new Colleges are being founded with State aid, in the Punjab, where high education has been at a low ebb, one of the two Colleges in existence has been knocked on the head. The memorialists point to the funds of the Punjab University for aid; they quote a letter of Sir Donald McLeod in which that functionary wrote as follows: "It has not been deemed practicable to establish a University for the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab combined, with its head-quarters at Delhi, however desirable in many respects such an arrangement might have been. But the teaching functions of the University it is proposed to leave in abeyance until larger funds shall have been provided, and when that department is taken up, it is intended that the first step taken shall be to place the Colleges of Lahore and Delhi on a really efficient footing, such as to enable them to educate up to the highest standard, and to found new Colleges as means and opportunity permit, rather than to confine the highest class of training solely to a new institution forming a substantive portion of the University." Here was a distinct pledge that the two Colleges should be maintained, and funds permitting should be placed on a more efficient footing. But the present Government of the Punjab does not consider this a pledge at all. On the contrary it says: "At no time was there any intention or any possibility of the Lahore University College supplying from its own resources, supplemented by the Government grant-in-aid, Professors to any Government College. Its funds are not at all too large for its own requirements, which include very large contributions in the way of scholarships to students of Government institutions." Is this statement reconcilable with the declarations of Sir Donald McLeod quoted above? But more than that. In the Resolution abolishing the Delhi College it is stated, "it may further reasonably be hoped that the funds at the disposal of the University and College may permit an engineering class to be formed, so as to train students for entering with sufficient preliminary knowledge the Rurki College, or to pass the examinations in engineering of the Punjab University." This would be applying the funds of the University to "teaching functions," and if it could be done for engineering, why not for other branches?

By way of vindication the Punjab Government writes: "With the Delhi College as originally constituted and as it existed up to the mutiny, the Punjab Government has in no way interfered. It was then known as a College, but was in reality no more than an exceedingly good town school, aided by an endowment due to the liberality of Nawab Itmad-ud-Daula. The institution thus constituted and thus endowed has not been touched. All that has been done has been to withdraw, for financial reasons, those college classes which were experimentally added to the Delhi School by the Punjab Government in 1864." It then goes on to say that the trustees of the endowment have submitted the memorial saying that they are willing to spend Rs. 250 for the education of the Shia students at Delhi, and to make over Rs. 450 to the Punjab University for the promotion of general education. The Punjab Secretary writes: "This memorial has not yet been disposed of, and were it favorably considered, the Lieutenant Governor would wish to go farther in the interests of Delhi than is proposed by the petitioners, and to apply the whole of the available portion of the endowment to the support, at the Lahore University, of Delhi students. This would he considers, be only equitable in accordance with the terms of the original grant by the Nawab, who desired the money to be spent on the education of students of his Native city of Delhi." So not content with abolishing the Delhi College the Punjab Government threatens to abolish the Delhi School! It is edifying to notice that the trustees of Itmad-ud-Dowla Endowment, who had hitherto applied the fund to the maintenance of the Delhi College without a word of dissent or dissatisfaction, have all on a sudden changed their minds and voluntarily offered to place their funds at the disposal of the Punjab University. This change of opinion on their part would be an interesting psychological study. But let that pass.

The broad question before us is that the Punjab Government has deliberately taken steps to throw back the cause of high education in the Punjab by abolishing the old College at Delhi. This College was established in 1792; and is therefore one of the oldest educational institutions in the country. It was, the memorialists urge, "originally supported and managed by a Committee of Muhammadan gentlemen, was endowed by the gift of Rs. 1,70,000 from Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah in 1829, and was made over to the Educational Department of the North-Western Provinces in 1855. Previous to this date it had, we feel proud to say, produced many distinguished alumni—men who served Government so well in all branches of the Administration, that it became a sure passport to position and emolument merely to have belonged to what is now called the old Delhi College. Since passing into the hands of Government, it has not been without its vicissitudes; but it has withal maintained an honorable place, and since its affiliation to the Calcutta University, has not unfrequently greatly distinguished itself. It has for example, taken the 2nd and 5th highest places in the First Arts Examination, the 2nd and 6th highest in the B.A., and, on one occasion the absolutely highest place in the Master of Arts. In has passed greater numbers by all the Calcutta University standards than the Lahore College has done, and we may be excused feeling both pride in our College, as well as some faint jealousy in the subordination of its claims to those of the much less deserving institution. But, as before observed, it is not on these grounds that we would appeal to Your Excellency. We feel the College to be one of our own institutions —reared and fostered by us,—and not like most other institutions in the country, the gift of the British Government; that in the circumstances, even if it were necessary to provide for a second Professor, the amount required would be small compared with the great interest at stake, and that now, if the College be abolished, we shall actually be left in a worse condition educationally, and with less means to help ourselves, than we were when the institution was made over to Government." Such being the case we do not think that the Government has acted wisely by abolishing this institution hallowed by so many dearly cherished associations. And what after all is the financial saving, at present probably Rs. 300, and prospectively Rs. 1000 a month!

LORD SALISBURY AT THE COOPER'S HILL EXHIBITION.

LORD SALISBURY seldom speaks on Indian matters without investing what he says with a peculiar interest. His address at the annual exhibition of the Cooper's Hill College last year was particularly interesting for the frank and generous remarks he made about the claims of the natives of India to higher employment in the service of the State. Unfortunately his remarks did not bear much fruit. His Lordship made equally interesting remarks at the last exhibition at Cooper's Hill. His Lordship laid much stress upon the necessity of an *espirit de corps* in the Indian services. Referring to the Cooper's Hill College his Lordship said, "we have endeavoured to establish the principle of association among those who are hereafter to serve Her Majesty in India. That was the old principle of the East India Company, and it was the principle on which the greatness of the Indian Empire was won. * * * It not only comforts and solaces men in what they feel during the earlier years of their life to be exiles, it not only comforts them with the consciousness of ready and present help, but gives them an emulous desire and constitutes a stimulus to concert with their old friends and competitors in the honors which are the rewards of the career that lies before them." There is no doubt much in an *espirit de corps*, but we are afraid Lord Salisbury has not looked to the other side of the picture. The family feeling in the Indian Civilians has not been an unmixed blessing to the country. The confidence that there was some one at the head of a department or a district, who as a relative, friend or fellow-student would in all likelihood condone the faults of the offending subordinate, not unfrequently led to the commission of high-handed doings, which would otherwise have not perhaps been perpetrated. The *espirit de corps* referred to meant the reign of private chits. Not that private chits have fallen into disuse under the competitive system, but that there are not now the same opportunities for the growth of that family feeling, under which the official noodles of former days used to take shelter. We have heard numerous stories of officials getting on or off, because they had some friend or relative at the head-quarters to back them. Many a time an official explanation was avoided by a private chit to "My dear So-and-So," and a revival of those days in our opinion would not be an unmixed blessing to the country as Lord Salisbury supposes. The greater the line of distance socially between the superior and subordinate, the better we hold for public interests.

Lord Salisbury's exhortation to the students of Cooper's Hill College was excellent. His Lordship however hinted that the number of candidates from Cooper's Hill College may have to be restricted. His Lordship said:

"I wish it were in my power to give you as good an account of the state of the field in which your energies are to be exerted as your President has been able to give to you of the field in which those energies have been proved. Some six years ago it was thought the progress of public works in India would absorb, and more than absorb, the fifty recruits which this College might send forth every year. I cannot speak with the same confidence of that prospect now, and it may be necessary—I do not know whether it will be—somewhat to abate the supply with which this College pours its fertilising stream upon the public works. (Hear, hear.")

But this will not be enough. The question is that if only about a dozen candidates be annually required from Cooper's Hill College, will it be worth the while of the State to maintain an institution at a cost of some two or three lakhs of rupees per annum for the sake of such a handful of men? Cannot a competitive examination answer the purposes of this College? In India Colleges are being abolished for the sake of a paltry sum of a thousand a year, and yet in England this highly expensive institution is to be maintained for the benefit of a dozen English youths annually.

Lord Salisbury thus spoke about the Famine in Southern India:

There is too much reason to believe that a second period of famine is setting down on the vast districts which constitute Southern India; and that that famine, if it should occur, may not produce the direst mortality, there is little reason to hope. Perhaps you may say that the Bengal famine was overcome by great exertions so that there was little loss of life by hunger during its whole course. I would not say a word to detract from the well-earned credit won by Lord Northbrook, by my friend Sir G. Campbell, and by Sir

Richard Temple, in overcoming and neutralising that terrible calamity. But they would be the first to recognise that their task was much facilitated by the fact that visitation lay within a comparatively narrow area, thickly populated as that area was and that vast as are the populations over which that calamity extended, yet the place to be traversed was not, in an Indian sense, large. It is totally different in Southern India. The population there is not dense but the territory is enormous, and relief, in the main, has to be conveyed through European officers. For reasons on which it is not necessary for me to enlarge, native agency can only be employed to a limited extent. European officers, and plenty of them, are the essence of any effective system of relief, and where the space is vast the presence of European officers is necessarily restricted. You may say: 'Why not have more!' But, in order to be of use, European officers must use the language of the people, and the language of the people is not Hindustani, which you study here. There are large districts where Hindustani would be of less use than English, and therefore it is impossible to furnish, at a moment's notice—a short notice,—the increased staff which would be capable of coping with this famine. The area tells in another way. In order to carry supplies to famishing people, you must have means of transport. The region is vast, which one railway crosses. The transport must be conducted mainly by cattle, and this terrible drought has killed, and will kill, numbers of the animals essential to our effective transport. These thoughts which must occur to any one connected with Indian administration fill the mind with gloomy forebodings of the calamity of which the last few days have brought a terrible assurance. It has been thought that the Government has not been sufficiently unsparing in relief. I believe there is no ground for such an idea. Sir Richard Temple, who certainly did not win a reputation for unnecessary parsimony in his magnificent management of Behar fame, has had the practical management in this district; and we owe to him and to Sir Philip Woodehouse, the Governor of Bombay, and the Duke of Buckingham, the Governor of Madras, the greatest gratitude for the energy and wisdom they have shown in meeting the difficulties of this famine. I believe that there has been no idea on the part of the Government of sparing or stinting their relief, and that if there has been mortality in the relief camps, it is owing to the fact that through the vast distances to be traversed men and females have not been brought into the relief camps until the process of starvation had so far gone that they fell ready victims to the first epidemic that touched them. There is, I fear, no hope that we shall be able to attain any thing like the success in coping with this famine that was found in dealing with the famine in Behar. That the Government will not spare anything either in money or in exertions, I am well assured, and in that direction they would receive every support but the physical circumstances are such that even if we could prevent any great suffering from actual famine, which I very much doubt, there can be no doubt that severe epidemics will as they have hitherto done, follow in the train of famine, and complete its work. Cholera, intermittent fever, and small-pox have been making terrible ravages in the south of India, and it is often difficult to distinguish between their work and that of other more potentially, privation."

We cannot understand why competent and trustworthy natives could not be found for attending to relief operations in the famine districts in Southern India. In Bengal they did the greater part of the work. Surely Southern India has a sufficient number of educated and trustworthy natives for this kind of work. What is necessary is the issue of proper instructions and a fair amount of supervision, and with these safeguards they may well be left to their duties. If such men cannot be found in sufficient numbers in Madras, surely they may be found in the other Presidencies.

THE ROAD CESS FUND.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE of the 22nd ultimo gives the accounts of the Road Cess Fund for several districts. We propose to analyze them. The financial results of the several districts for the last Road Cess year are as follows:

24-Pergunnahs.

INCOME.	Rs.	A.	P.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	As.	P
Balance of last year	12,251	7	4	Collection and establishment.	10,328	8	7
Receipts	147,100	6	6	Original works—			
				Roads and Bridges	15,307	13	6
				Repairs	89,434	1	7
				Engineer Establishment	22,991	9	9
				Tools and plants	2,296	13	0
				Total	140,358	13	5

Nuddea.

Balance of last year	98,401	8	4	Collection and Establishment	3,883	4	11
Receipts	184,778	14	2	Original works—			
				Roads and Bridges	24,310	2	11
				Repairs	55,707	6	10
				Engineer establishment	16,801	7	6
				Tools and plants	100	15	6

Jessore.

Balance of last year	81,014	12	3	Collection and establishment	5,899	13	1
Receipts	116,839	6	4	Original works—			
				Roads and Bridges	11,100	1	1
				Repairs	17,257	9	2
				Engineer establishment	26,680	1	3
				Tools and plants.	4,673	13	11

Moorshedabad.

Balance of last year	14,424	12	11	Collection and establishment	3,722	11	0
Receipts	99,479	1	3	Original works—			
				Roads and Bridges	30,298	11	10
				Repairs	40,807	6	11
				Engineer establishment	13,916	7	6
				Tools and plants	231	15	6

Patna.

Balance of last year	15,931	11	0	Collection and establishment	6,832	3	8
Receipt	41,593	14	9	Original works—			
				Roads and Bridges	0	0	0
				Repairs	28,211	0	11
				Engineer establishment	210	0	0
				Tools and plants	12	5	0

Gya.

Balance of last year	14,630	10	0	Collection and establishment	383	10	7
Receipts	15,275	12	9	Original works—			
				Roads and Bridges	10,629	8	3
				Repairs	12,102	1	10
				Engineer establishment	4,940	12	4
				Tools and plants	854	0	6

Shahabad.

Balance of last year	39,112	1	1	Collection and establishment	1,311	2	10
Receipts	90,050	4	6	Original works—			
				Roads and Bridges	1,695	8	3
				Repairs	33,042	0	1
				Engineer establishment	10,897	7	1
				Tools and plants	1,165	0	9

Mozufferpore.

Balance of last year	12,72,581	1	0	Collection and establishment	8,392	13	9
Receipts	14,31,558	2	2	Original works—			
				Roads and Bridges	8,969	9	0
				Repairs	33,645	1	7
				Engineer establishment	2,380	5	2
				Tools and plants	1,199	6	3

Durbhanga.

Balance of last year	7,085	6	9	Collection and establishment	6,797	14	11
Receipts	41,995	6	1	Original works—			
				Roads and Bridges	532	8	0
				Repairs	20,184	3	3
				Engineer establishment	10,968	14	6
				Tools and plants	650	10	6

Sarun.

Balance of last year	16,33,768	7	9	Collection and establishment	8994	9	8
Receipts	16,80,735	1	8	Original works—			
				Roads and Bridges	8,960	6	7
				Repairs	22,805	11	7
				Engineer establishment	3544	1	11
				Tools and plants.	157	8	9

Chumparun.

Balance of last year	152 979	0	3	Collection and establishment	5,123	11	2
Receipts	267,685	8	4	Original works—			
				Roads and Bridges	279,423	9	9
				Repairs	30,124	1	11
				Engineer establishment	11,169	11	3
				Tools and plant	1 124	13	2

We have given above an abstract of the accounts of the eleven districts, the reports of which have been published. The first point which strikes us on an analysis of these accounts is the vast difference in collection and establishments charges. The district of 24-Pergunnahs shews the largest amount of expenditure under this head, *viz.* 10,328-8-7 and Gya the lowest amount, *viz* Rs. 385-10-9. Now, why should the establishment charge be so excessive in 24-Pergunnahs? This district collected about a lakh and a half with an establishment charge of more than Rs. 10,000, Nuddea nearly 2 lakhs at about one-third the cost, Jessore about one lakh and a quarter at half the cost, and Moorshedabad about one lakh at about one-third the cost. All these districts are included in the Presidency Division and are more or less in the same condition. Why cannot the establishment charges of these districts be made uniform? The same disparity appears in the accounts of the Patna Division. Deducting the grants-in-aid for adjustment of famine accounts, the Road Cess income of the districts of the Patna Division was as follows, opposite which we give the collection and establishment charges:—

District	Road Cess receipts	Collection and establishment charges,
	Rs.	Rs.
Patna	82,156	6832
Gya	114,707	383
Shahabad	156,253	1311
Muzufferpore	129,237	4392
Durbhanga	80,000	6792
Sarun	108,307	8994
Champarun	76,435	5123

We admit that the Ferry Collections, which are carried to the Road Cess Account, swell the collection charges, but the percentage is not uniform. The Government ought to look into this matter and lay down a maximum percentage, which ought not to be exceeded. Then the cost of Engineer establishment and tools and plant also varies much. Thus:

District	Cost of works	Establishment, tools and plants
	Rs.	Rs.
24-Pergunnahs	105,000	25,000
Nuddea	80,000	17,000
Jessore	128,000	31,000
Moorshedabad	71,000	14,000
Patna	28,000	200
Gya	23,000	5000
Shahabad	35,000	12,000
Muzufferpore	42,000	3,000
Durbhanga	20,000	11,000
Sarun	31, 00	3000
Champarun	309,000	24,000

We have given the figures in round numbers. It will be seen from the above that the divergence between the several districts is very great. For instance in Durbhanga the works cost Rs. 20,000, and the Engineer establishment and tools and plant cost Rs. 11,000 while in Gya the works cost Rs. 23,000 and the Engineer establishment and tools and plant cost Rs. 5,000. We are surprised to observe that the Divisional Commissioners have not directed their attention to this point. Again, the bulk of the outlay has been on repairs of roads and bridges. Thus—

District	Original works	Repairs
	Rs.	Rs.
24-Pergunnahs	15,307	89,434
Nuddea	24,310	55,707
Jessore	11,100	117,257
Moorshedabad	32,298	40,807
Patna	nil	28,211
Gya	10,629	12,102
Shahabad	1695	33,042
Muzufferpore	8969	33,645
Durbhanga	532	20,184
Sarun	8960	22,805
Total	1,11,800	4,53,294

We exclude Chumparun, as the works done in that district were done chiefly with the famine grant. The Road Cess collections for that district amounted to Rs 76,435, while the outlay on original works was 274,423, and on repairs 30,124. So the case of Chumparun was exceptional. It will be seen from the above that the outlay on the ten districts named was 1,11,800 while the same on repairs was 4,53,294. Now, the roads and bridges repaired were hitherto maintained out of the provincial fund; if the Road Cess had not been imposed, the provincial fund would have borne the charge. So the Road Cess has simply proved a relief to the provincial fund or rather the imperial exchequer. The Cess-payers have received no "immediate, direct or palpable benefit" as promised. This result we had anticipated, and the operations of the Road Cess Fund have verified our anticipation. The primary object of the Cess has not been realized. Between establishments and repairs the bulk of the Road Cess income has been absorbed. Both the establishments and repairs were legitimate charges upon the Provincial Fund, and in justice to the cess-payers the Government ought to separate them. In the ten districts named the outlay on original works came to about one-fourth of the cost of repairs. If the Government would rule that the repairs should be done out of the old District Road Fund, and the original works as above charged to the Road Cess, justice would be done to the cess-payers. Of course the cost of collection of the Cess and a fair portion of Engineer establishment should be met from the Cess Fund, but the rest should be applied to original works. We are aware that the ferry receipts, which formerly formed a part of the District Road Fund, are now credited to the Road Cess Fund, but if the Government undertakes to keep in repair the old roads, the ferry fund income might be withdrawn from the Road Cess Fund. Let the Road Cess Fund stand alone, and let it be applied

to its legitimate purpose, viz. the construction of new roads and bridges, and to the maintenance of them alone. The cess-payers have a fair claim to the application of the whole of their contributions to the purposes originally mentioned, and the Government ought to recognize it. It is simply trifling with the intention of the legislature to apply the Road Coas Fund to the relief of the provincial or imperial exchequer.

INDIAN STATISTICS.

WE gave last week a portion of Mr. Eden's remarks on the value of vital statistics obtained in this country. The collection of vital statistics, that is the registration of births and deaths among the civil population, has been hitherto carried on in Bengal under two systems—the system of "General Circles" and the system of "Selected Circles." The returns for the general circles include the figures of the selected circles and relate to the whole of Bengal, the thana, or some recognised sub-division of the thana, being the ordinary unit for rural, and the municipality or union for urban circles. The selected circles, on the other hand, are comparatively limited areas, in which a superior degree of accuracy in registration was sought to be obtained by the employment of special agency under closer supervision. The Sanitary authorities themselves, both of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, have, the Lieutenant Governor remarks, "within the last few years come unanimously to the conclusion that the system of selected areas has not led to satisfactory results Although the selected areas have throughout shown a higher reported death-rate than the general circles, there are strong grounds for believing that these more favourable results have been frequently artificially produced. In one district for instance, the Lieutenant-Governor has been informed the civil surgeon's clerk was found to have drafted a circular to the select thanas, informing the police that the Sanitary Commissioner was not satisfied with the number of deaths, and they were to "be sure to make the people die faster." Even where there were no positive instructions, some such acceleration of reported mortality has been generally suspected; while the concentration of attention, even in a legitimate way, upon the work in the selected circles has been found to lead to neglect of general registration." "Nothing accurate," Mr. Eden adds, "is known, or can for years be known, of the actual mortality of the country; all that can be done is gradually to endeavour to construct a system of statistics which it is hoped may some day, as the people become used to it, lead to conclusive results. In the meantime, what can be definitely determined is that certain seasons and certain years are more unhealthy, and are attended with greater mortality, than other seasons and other years, and this conclusion must be based on general reports of the state of public health rather than on figured statements." The *Englishman* gives a turn to these remarks, and as usual makes an onslaught on the moral character of the people. It says "that until the moral value of truth is a part of the creed of the average Bengali—an indefinitely remote contingency—or until the Government can make truth pay the average Bengali better than fiction—perhaps an impossible one—all returns of the sort must inevitably be cooked; and the danger that they are so, will generally be proportionate to their apparent perfection." If it pleases the *Englishman* to write in this strain, let it do so. But the fact is, nine-tenths of the people know nothing of the law for the registration of births and deaths; there is no facility for registration; they must come to the thana, which is some miles away from many villages; they do not understand the value of statistics, and therefore take no trouble to register births and deaths; they have a hazy suspicion that the registration may lead to increase of taxation, and hence their disinclination to register. It will be thus seen that it is not an inadequate appreciation of the moral value of truth, which detracts from the value of Indian statistics. But the fact cannot be gainsaid that the returns are wholly unreliable. Whether it be the defects of the agency or the unwillingness of the people to make returns, the result is the same. The *Englishman* says, "the significance of admissions like this is, of course, of the widest possible application. There is no reason to suppose that the tendency to cook figures is a vice peculiar to the machinery employed in the collection of sanitary statistics. It must come into play wherever figures have to be collected which cannot be checked in detail by superior officers. What guarantee have we, under the circumstances, that the census returns, which suddenly raised the population of Bengal from a little over forty to nearly seventy millions, were not largely cooked?" This is quite true. Nobody has any faith in the Census returns. They serve only to mystify and mislead. Unfortunately our officials wont admit this. They cannot be persuaded to acknowledge their own weakness. Mr. Eden has had the moral courage to admit the worthlessness of Indian statistics; we hope he will equally realise the fallaciousness of the sweeping generalizations, which are unfrequently based upon these defective statistics, notably the calculation of taxation per head. Nothing could be more misleading than the per head theory.

TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

KASHGAR.

Simla 1st September 1877.

Intelligence received through Kashmir confirms rumours of the death of Yakub Khan, Amir of Khasgar. It appears that he was assassinated by Hakim Khan Torah, son of Buzrug Khan, the former ruler of Yarkund, whom Yakub deposed, one of Yakub's sons, was also slain at Yarkund. His second son is now at Kashgar. Hakim Torah has been recognized by troops and people as ruler of Yarkund, thus restoring former dynasty.

KOHAT.

1st September.

Intelligence from Kohat, received to-day shows that the Local Authorities have thought it necessary to inflict punishment on the Jowakis, who have continued refractory, the Jirga of the tribe offered to come into Kohat and submit on condition they were first guaranteed six insolent requests, amongst which one was remission of all fines previously imposed on them and another being refund by Government of value of cattle lost by tribe. Meanwhile tribe continuing its hostile attitude a small force consisting of part of Kohat Garrison with some men from the guides were on Thursday marched through the Jowaki Districts, near the Khushalgarh road to obviate the necessity of continually patrolling that road, which is the main communication between Kohat and Rawulpindee. Troops returned Thursday night encamped at sunset completely successful having driven away the raiders who fled before them. The affair was simply a matter of border police, the Jowaki tribe being small and insignificant and not having been joined by any other branches of the Adam Khel of whom they are a subdivision. Further particulars are expected, and it is hoped that the Khushalgarh road will now be permanently quieted.

VICE-REGAL MOVEMENTS.

27th August 1877.

Viceroy and party reached Bellary at six on Sunday evening, all well, met Duke of Buckingham, there inspect relief camps to-day Monday, and proceed Tuesday afternoon to Madras, where they are expected to arrive at six Wednesday morning and will probably remain a week.

28th August.

Viceroy on Monday visited Relief Camp at Bellary. Duke of Buckingham left Bellary same day for Madras to prepare for reception of Viceroy who left at 4 30 on Tuesday after noon, arrived at Madras at six this morning. Distress increasing in Bellary district, but early rain will still have some crops.

30th August

Viceroy rejoined Madras at half past six Wednesday morning. All well—Was met at Railway by Duke of Buckingham, Members of Council, Civil and Military Officers; street lined with troops up to Government House. Weather moderately cool with indications of rain. Viceroy stays at Madras till Wednesday next, when he goes to Bangalore.

1st September.

Viceroy Thursday visited relief camps thirteen miles from Madras, on Friday morning public breakfast was given, invitations being to meet His Excellency, leaves Saturday evening; each day is occupied fully by drives to relief camps and to the institutions of Madras, leaves Madras for Bangalore Wednesday night at ten probably, stays at Bangalore till Monday, tenth thence to Coimbatore.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

27th August.

Slight rain recently fallen at Bellary, but much more wanted and weather very hot. Weather reports up to twenty-fifth for Madras, rain in North and South Arcot. Kistna, Madura, Bellary and Tanjore, good rain in Nilgiris and Coimbatore. For Bombay, heavy fall believed general in Khandesh, hardly any rain in Konkan or Gujarat, rain in Dhulia Bhusawal, Bavee, Banda, Galgaon, Pachora, Goona, Ahmednagar: heavy rain in part of Satara. For North West and Oudh no rain except heavy partial showers in Kumaon. For Central Provinces rain in Nagpur, Wardha, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Jabalpore, Damoh and Mandla, prospects unfavorable at Sangoo and Sirouchs. For Mysore, a thunderstorm with rain. For Central India, fall general in Malwa of great value to crops and grass, no rain at Gwalior where distress and emigration increased no rain, great distress at Neemuch. Rain at Indore and Rutlam for Rajputana up to twenty-sixth no rain, weather very hot and stiff.

28th August 1877.

Weather reports up to twenty-sixth. For Madras, some rain in Bellary, Coimbatore, Madras, Trichinopoly, Kristna Madura, Godaveri, Vizagapatam, North Arcot. For Bombay, general fall in Panch Mahals of three to six inches, good showers in Satara, light in Kaladgi, none in Belgaum, Dharwar Sholapur. For North West slight rain reported from Benares, Almora and Fyzabad, none elsewhere.

29th August.

Weather reports for Madras up to 29th; rain in South Arcot, Madura, Vizagapatam, good in Coimbatore. For Bombay rain up to 29th. Good rain in Nasik and Nagar, Showers in Alibag; none of importance in other districts. For North-West up to 29th, good rain in Bareilly; doing much good. Bajra sowing progressing actively; price steady. Fair rain in parts of Lucknow. Some, in Benares, Allahabad, Jhansi, none elsewhere. For Central Provinces up to 29th, heavy rain in Betul, good elsewhere, in Saugor crops reviving. For Rajputana up to 30th, light rain in Mewar and elsewhere, but prospects unchanged, as yet for Mysore to 29th, no rain for Hyderabad to 29th, sky overcast, slight drizzle. For Central India, up to 30th, good rain in Indore and elsewhere; none in Gwalior More than thousand emigrants fed daily in Poona. Scindia supplies food.

30th August.

Daily weather reports up to 20th, rain in Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Madura, Cuddapah, Kistna, North-Arcot. For Bombay, good rain in Tanna, Colaba, Nasik, Ahmednugar, Khandesh, Belgaum. Light rain in Punch Mahals, Sholapoor, Satara, Kaladgi, Dharwar, Kanara. None in Ahmedabad or Ratnagiri. For North-West, good rain in Kumaon and parts of Meerut. Light, in Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow. None in Jhansi, Sitapur, Fyzabad. For Central Provinces, moist monsoon weather general. For Mysore, no rain. For Central India up to 29th, rain continues in Malwa. None at Neemuch or Gwalior, distress there; and to North. Commencement of Railway; earthwork has almost stopped for emigration.

2nd September 1877.

Saturday's *Gazette* weather and crops reports: For Bombay abundant rain in Khandesh good rain also in Nasik Ahmednagar, Tanna, Broach, Surat, Kolaba and none required in North Gujrat, Eastern Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Dharwar and Kaladgi, and river still very low in Sind. For Central India good rain in Malwa where crops have revived, but more in Gwalior where distress continues. For Central Provinces rain general and copious, except in Upper Godavery district where crops are suffering, elsewhere prospects favourable except in Saugore and Damoh where rice suffers from former drought: for Berar good fall greatly benefited crops for Rajputana. Rain in Jaipur and showers in parts of Sirohi, Marwar Mewar, Hawali Jhallawar, Bhartpur, and Ulwar, rain slight, and partial but has done some good, fodder very scarce: For Bengal prospects on the whole very favorable, though excessive rain in some eastern districts has damaged rice, insufficient in Behar, retards transplantation: for Assam, little rain, break favorable for North-West, good and partial rain in Benares; Allahabad heavy showers Meerut, Rohilkhand, prospects still bad in Agra, Jhansi, though some showers good rain in parts of Lucknow, Sitapur; general condition Oudh unfavorable, for Punjab no general improvement, good rain Rawalpindi: slight Hissar, Umbla, and Burma, rainfall excessive.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES!

THE FOLLOWING is the latest War news:

London, 1st September.—Mehemet Ali telegraphs that Colonel Valentine Baker greatly distinguished himself in action on the 30th. A Russian official despatch from Armenia shews that the Turkish right wing is operating between Bayazid and Erivan. No further news received from the Schipka Pass.

2nd.—Newspaper correspondents fully confirm Mehemet Ali's victory on the 30th. The Russian official account states that the Russian advanced guard engaged 12,000 Turks at Kornbassan, which was taken and retaken six times, but were eventually compelled to fall back on the Russian head-quarters, carrying their wounded with them. A great movement was made on the 31st by Turkish troops towards Popkoi and Kadikoi. A despatch of Osman Pacha's states that on the 31st he made reconnoisance of Russian positions to the east of Plevna, where he attacked and routed the enemy after severe fighting and carried redoubts by assault. 30,000 Russians were engaged. A despatch of Suleiman Pacha's dated the 30th states that there is no change to report; he has strongly entrenched the positions conquered from the enemy.

WE HEAR that on a report from the High Court a Civilian, Mr. Simpson, Additional Judge, has been put out of employ by the Bengal Government.

WHAT is the matter with the water-works in the Town? The evening supply has stopped for the last few days, and the inconvenience to the people is very great. They are obliged to resort to wells and tanks. Is it a wonder that they protest against the wholesale raid against wells and tanks?

WE ARE glad to learn that Sheolal Muttylal, Shroffs, of this city, have opened a relief house in Madras where they are distributing rice imported from Calcutta. They are making large importations from Bengal for this benevolent purpose.

WE HEAR that the Hon'ble Issur Chunder Mitter and Babu Jodulal Mullick, Suburban Municipal Commissioners, have been appointed by the Chairman, not by the Commissioners, to overhaul the accounts of the Suburban Municipality—cause not known. Oh! for an hour of Dr. Rejendralala Mitra at this juncture.

WE WERE in hopes from a letter from a correspondent that the head-quarters of the Rajshaye Division would be removed from Darjeeling, and planted on some centrical spot, but we are sorry to learn that the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the permanent location of the Commissioner's office at Darjeeling. We cannot help saying that the people have been sacrificed for the sake of the Saheb.

A LOVELY AND BLOSSOMING FLOWER has been nipped in the bud! We are exceedingly grieved to learn that on Friday last Miss Toru Dutt, the last surviving child of our esteemed townsman, Babu Gobind Chunder Dutt, was snatched away by the King of Terrors. She was scarcely out of her teens, and yet what abundant and pleasing proofs of a cultured and richly-stored mind did she give to the world within the short space of her existence! With her rests in the grave the last hope of a most loving and intellectual father, whose own devotion to the Muses was only surpassed by the keenness of his desire to make his child a more devoted votary of the heavenly Sisters. But God's will be done!

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor, we hear, has been received everywhere in his recent tour with demonstrations of joy. His urbanity and affability have produced very favourable impressions. We have already given an account of his visit to Krishnaghur. In the district of Moorshedabad he was received most enthusiastically by the people of Jungypore, where he once served as Joint-Magistrate. In Berhampore the whole town was out to receive him. His Honor paid a visit to Maharani Shurno moye, and the Newab Nazim's Family. He also visited the local College, and Lord Hardinge's vernacular school, the only one of 101, which had been established under His Lordship's celebrated Resolution for the promotion of vernacular education. At Berhampore a Deputation consisting of about six hundred respectable persons headed by Kumar Kanti Chunder Sing of the Paikpara Raj Family, whose original seat is in the district of Moorshedabad, waited upon His Honor for the restoration of the subdivision of Jemua-Kandi. We have written so much about the ill-advised step taken by Sir George Campbell by abolishing this sub-division that we will not repeat what we have said on the subject. We hope, however, that Mr. Eden will redress the grievances of the people of Jemua-Kandi, who have for the past four years been crying in vain for the restoration of their subdivision.

THE GOVERNMENT has prohibited the circulation of the translations from the vernacular papers, but the *Englishman* has somehow managed to get a copy of the last report, and called attention to the vagaries of some of our vernacular contemporaries. We have no objection to exhibitions of this kind, for they may have a salutary effect upon the offending papers. Indeed, the best way to correct the Vernacular Press is to point out its faults, and not to put a gag upon it. Of the specimens given that from the *Bharut Mihir* is certainly the worst. That paper is conducted by an educated native, and we really wonder how the sentences italicized by the *Englishman* found their way into such a really sensible paper. We should like to know whether the translation given is literal or general, for the meaning of the vernacular sentences depends much upon literal translation. The extract from the *Biswa Dut* is also bad, but if the whole article had been given, its spirit could then have been fairly judged. The letter lately published by the *Statesman* from Oudh is more strong, though of course more carefully expressed. The *Grambarta's Prakashika* has simply indulged in flights, which are sometimes met with in even well-conducted English papers. The reference to the *Someprokash* is simply ridiculous. Do not honest Englishmen themselves admit that the selfish commercial policy of England has killed some of the once flourishing Indian industries?

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in the Home Department have recently had under their consideration some returns and reports relating to the working of the existing jury system. In August 1876, one of the Judges of the High Court of the North West, in some remarks addressed to a jury, expressed disapproval of certain provisions of Act X. of 1875, giving the prisoner the privilege of eight peremptory challenges among a jury of nine members. On this the Government of India asked the opinion of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and the Chief Court of the Punjab; and the replies have now been received and considered. These replies in the opinion of the Government of India do not call for any immediate alteration of the law, which on the whole appears to be working well. It is thought that it would be beneficial, if special juries could be more largely employed at Allahabad and Lahore; and a suggestion of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for raising the character of ordinary juries is approved, as the tendency appears to be at present to enlarge the special jury list at the expenses of the ordinary jury list. These points, however, are believed by the Government to be for the consideration of the High Courts rather than of the Legislature.

OUR RICE report up to Saturday last is as follows:

Stocks in and about Calcutta.

	Mannds.
Beleaghata	450,000
Talleygunge, Chetla and Watgunge	125,000
Ooltadanga	50,000
Calcutta	625,000
Afloat in boats	250,000
Total	15,00,000

Of the above total Ballam amounts to 3 lacs, Munghi 4 lacs, Rarhi one lac, Kajla, Khairi, and other inferior sorts seven lacs. The quotations of prices are as follows: Kajla Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 3-4 per maund, Khairi Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 3-10, Rai Munghi from Rs. 3-9 to Rs. 3-12, Rarhi Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 3-14, Ballam Rs. 3-13 to Rs. 4-3, New Soloe (*aus*) Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 3-12. Munghi Rs. 3-13 to Rs. 4-2, other inferior sorts, (from Midnapore, Cuttack &c.) Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-7. Owing to fall of rain orders from Bombay have been mostly countermanded, and there has been consequently a fall in price from 3 to 4 ans. Reports of better prospects in Madras have also had a tendency to prevent the price from rising. The shipments for coast ports engaged up to the middle of next month are estimated at 100,000 tons, but large supplies are expected from the Mofussil. No fears are entertained of want of supply.

THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND. The *Leader*, which cannot distinguish a "Julla" from a "Jheel" comes forward to correct the "Bally grievance-mongers" about the level of their town. The Bally rate-payers' Association had stated in their memorial that the drainage level of their town runs from the east to the west, and the flow having been intercepted partly by the Railway and subsequently by the filling up of the Railway cuttings the water cannot find its natural outlet, and consequently settles in the subsoil. The *Leader* says that "the Jheel (Jullah?) is 13·02 feet above the level of the river, that the drains along the Kamrapara Road vary from 12·48 to 12·22 feet above the river, and along the Pudoo Baboo's Lane from 12·24 to 12·12, and that consequently the Jheel is from nine inches to one foot ten inches above drain channels which, according to Raja Degumber Mitter and his friends, should empty themselves into it." Now, if drains, which have been opened on two sides of the new matalled road, have been made lower than the level of the Julla, that cannot affect the natural course of the drainage. Wherever a place is situate on the bank of a river, the drainage is always inland, as the veriest tyro in the topography of the country knows, and if the man who has taken levels has discovered otherwise, all that we can say is that either he does not understand his science or that be has wilfully misled the Government. The *Leader* by accepting the statement shows that though he has been long enough in the country, he is still a griff. We reserve further remarks till we see the report of the second enquiry.

We take this opportunity to correct a mistake, which crept into our article on the drainage of Shibpore in our issue of the 20th ultimo. We attributed the report on the outbreak of fever at Shibpore in 1872 to Dr. Bird, whereas it was written by Dr. Elliott.

ABOUT three years ago we believe a question was put in Parliament about impressment of labor in India. As a matter of course the charge was indignantly denied. The report of the Settlement Officer of the Hoshiarpore district in the Punjab gives some startling facts on the subject:

"The movements of the troops take place at the most inconvenient seasons, *viz.*, at the time of both the spring and autumn harvests; and even if the zemindars themselves may escape the conscription, the number of village servants or 'kamins' forcibly impressed for the carriage of stores, greatly interferes with the work in the fields. I would most earnestly call the attention of the Government to the crying evil of the present system of forced labor. Though the legal status of the people is nominally much better than in Mr. Barnes' time, it is in reality much worse. *Then* it was openly declared that certain classes were liable to impressment, but their duties were clearly defined, and all other classes were exempt. *Now* impressment is a legal offence; yet tehsildars are ordered to collect numbers of coolies out of all proportion to the number of begaris. Every one is seized and employed on any work; all complaints have to be ignored, because the whole thing is illegal. On all sides complaints reached me that men are seized indiscriminately, without any reference to the inconvenience of the season; that they are excessively loaded and underpaid, that is, they are paid only for the marches they actually make, and no account is taken of the days spent at the tehsil and in coming from and going to their homes. I have been informed that shop-keepers in villages on the line of march have closed their shops on account of being compelled to sell provisions at an arbitrary rate; that to avoid being constantly harassed, many proprietors have left their cultivation entirely to their tenants and become absentees; and that if this state of things continues much longer, many of them are prepared to quit the country altogether. If the system of impressment and forced labor is to be maintained, it should be legally recognized and put under proper control."

If enquiries were made, it would be found that impressment of labor and supplies goes on regularly in many districts whenever the local *hakims* are on tour. In not a few cases, if we are rightly informed, what the *hakims* pay find its way into the pockets of the servants. But a wide-awake *hakim* is sure to prevent oppression. A notable case comes to our mind. Lord Ulick Browne was once out on tour, and a poor milk-woman supplied him with milk in a village. Of course Lord Ulick paid regularly, but the poor woman was not paid. One morning he heard a cry; he made enquiries, and a servant reported that an old woman was crying; he immediately sent for her, who was so much frightened by the august presence of the Saheb that she would not open her lips. After great difficulty she was induced to state her grievance; Lord Ulick made enquiries and being satisfied with the truth of the woman's statement paid her all that was due to her and something more, and dismissed the servants guilty of this misconduct. But how many officers are there, who take the trouble of making personal enquiries into matters of this kind?

A CASE of murder lately tried in Behar and heard on a reference by the High Court discloses the evils of the ticcadari system, which we wish it were in the power of Government to put a stop to. Here was a ryot, who chafing under the arbitrary system of impressment of labor, was led to acts of violence, which ended disastrously. The Jury, who tried the prisoner, was of opinion that the man was not guilty, but the District Judge and the High Court were of different opinion. Be that as it might, the state of society, which leads people to commit murder out of sheer despair, deserves the earnest attention of Government.

THERE have been four cases of cholera in Singhi Bagan in Baranusy Ghose's Street, and the Health-Officer has issued orders to de-water the tanks in the Bustee. One thing is certain that the people did not drink the water of these tanks, and we cannot therefore say how cholera could positively be traced to foul water there. But it could not be denied that the water was bad, and that the neighbourhood would be all the better, if it were pumped out. The proprietors of the neighbouring tanks we are glad to learn have cheerfully co-operated with the Health-Officer; one of them, Babu Grish Chunder Ghose, has not only offered every facility for the work, but has placed at the disposal of the Municipality Rs. 1,000 for its execution. Here is a good example, which we hope will satisfy the Municipality that native proprietors do not blindly oppose sanitary operations. As the Lieutenant Governor says they ought to be induced and not driven into reform.

Apropos of this case we beg to draw attention to the following remarks of Dr. Pettenkoffer, which occur in his paper on the ætiology and prophylaxis of cholera:

In reference to the case of Macnamara, a Review in the *Indian Annals of Medical Science* for January, 1876, contained a very clear and impartial estimate of the American Cholera Report of 1873. The reviewer states:—

"Macnamara's book on cholera is largely drawn on, and more especially the particular instance in which nineteen men are stated to have drunk water containing the rejecta of a cholera patient, and five to have been attacked by the disease. The whole account of this remarkable event occupies but a few lines in Macnamara's treatise, and yet it forms the basis of a great part of his own conclusions, and has been accepted in Europe, and now again in America, as a crucial proof of the infective nature of cholera discharges. The statement did not attract serious attention in Calcutta, nor would it be deserving of any notice now, but for the ready acceptance which it has gained in all parts of the world. There are few things more remarkable in the literature of cholera than the unquestioning manner in which this acceptance has been rendered. The facts were doubtless very convincing to Dr. Macnamara, but before they can be accepted as evidence of any value, it is essential that they should all be thoroughly sifted so as to avoid all possibility of mistake. The date and precise place of occurrence, the history of cholera in the vicinity, the previous history of the persons afterwards attacked, the precise symptoms of the patient from whom the dejecta which found their way into the water had been derived, the exact character of the ailment from which those attacked suffered, whether it was true cholera or not, the number who died, and many other details must be carefully scrutinized before the accuracy of the statement can be admitted, or any conclusions based on it accepted. In any other department of science, such a course would have been insisted on before a bare assertion, no matter how positive, was received as a fact, but in medicine there is far too little of strict logical induction; and statements, if they but chime in with the doctrines of the day, are very readily, not to say greedily, devoured. Even if all the facts were substantiated beyond a shadow of doubt, there still remains the very intricate question, how far the attack of the five men is to be ascribed to the water contaminated with cholera discharges. Was this the one only condition which distinguished these persons from all the others living beside them, and even if it be so, what proof have we that similar results might not have been produced equally well if the water had been contaminated only with ordinary organic matter in a state of decomposition?"

I have nothing to add to this clear exposition, but that these may not have been cases of cholera at all, since among five cases there was not one death, and that in the frequently-cited experiment of Macnamara, even if it were cholera, we have only before us one of the numerous cases of *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, and I leave it confidently to thoughtful individuals how far it can be regarded as a proof.

But in Singhi Bagan it was not the fact that the four unfortunate persons, who died from cholera used to drink the water cotaminated with cholera discharges. In fact the people in this bustee drink Pulta water. We are not opposed to the de-watering of tanks, the water of which is really bad, but we do protest against the process when the outbreak of cholera is traced to the water, when after all it is not drunk.

THE LAST number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a very interesting report on the Road Cess valuations of Backergunge. The following is a list of the highest estates in the district:

Name of estate.	Name of proprietor.	Amount of revenue.	Amount of valuation.
Zemindaree pergunnah Edilpore ...	Baboo Kalikrishna Tagore of Calcutta ...	65,004	4,19,599
Zemindaree pergunnah Selimabad; share 5 annas 15 gundas.	The Ghoshals of Bhukailash in Calcutta ...	41,945	3,16,616
Zemindaree Chandradeep pergunnah; share 8 annas 12½ gundas.	Baboos Rajballabh Roy, Mathuranath Roy, Dinabandhu Roy, Kalikumar Roy, and others of Madhabpasha in Backergunge. ...	44,538	2,67,226
Zemindaree pergunnah Dukhin Shahbazpore; share 12 annas 18¼ gundas.	J. B. Begrain, P. N. Gasper, Baboos Ram Charan and Krista Charan Baisack and others of Dacca.	35,870	2,25,621
Ayela Phuljhuri ...	Nawab Ashan-ullah of Decca ...	372	2,20,508
Zemindaree pergunnah Syadpore ...	Lala Mrittujit Sinha and Petam Koer of Dacca ...	6,670	1,95,747
Zemindaree pergunnah Sultannabad; share 15 annas 18¼ gundas and 1 kranta.	Nawab Ahsan-ullah, Syed Zea-uddin Ali, Ali Hoseni Chowdry and others of Dacca. ...	23,048	1,66,779
Zemindaree pergunnah Nazirpore ...	Baboo Kalikrishna Tagore of Calcutta ...	28,783	1,64,048
Tulshiram Ghosh Taluq (Boora Mozumdar.)	Baboo Chandra Kanta Mukerjea of Jonai in Hooghly. ...	13,101	1,36,954
Zemindaree pergunnah Selimabad; share 2 annas 17¾ gundas.	The Ghoshal family of Bhukailash in Calcutta ...	18,036	1,52,202
Pergunnah Aurungpore; share 14 annas.	Baboo Baradakanta Roy and others of Kalsbakati in Backergunge.	12,568	1,17,779

Perhaps in no district does sub-infeudation prevail so largely as in Backergunge. Not unoften as many as eight grades intervene between the estate-holder and the actual cultivator of the land. How the zemindar suffers from this system of sub-infeudation will be seen from the case of the Sayadpore estate. The revenue of this estate is Rs. 6,950, and its valuation Rs 1,95,747, yet all the profits the owners get as zemindars amount only to Rs. 8,383. One tenure alone was valued at Rs. 47,503, and the tenure-holders pay a quit-rent of Rs. 77 only. Mr. Barton writes:

"The returns received are in my opinion generally correct and represent very fairly the actual rental of the estates and the tenures to which they refer. In many cases revised returns were received from the holders of estates and tenures in consequence of errors having crept into the returns originally filed by them. This circumstance is a sure evidence of the fact that the landholders of the district are fully alive to the necessity of submitting correct returns, and that they have as a rule given accurate papers."

We believe the Road Cess returns are as a rule correct. And yet the *Englishman* says in speaking of the health returns that the natives are constitutionally a nation of liars. Of course when such remarks are made by a leading English paper, the natives ought to follow the Scriptural maxim and present the left cheek as the right is smitten. And if the native press draws attention to this sort of rabid writing, it is charged with fomenting race-antagonism.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a letter from Babu Cally Mohun Das, forwarding for publication a letter addressed by him to the *Indian Daily News* in reply to the strictures of that journal on the Bhowanipore Police Inspector's case. As Babu Cally Mohun Das's letter has been published, we do not think it necessary to reprint it in our columns, but in justice to Babu Kally Mohun Das, who was pleader both before the Deputy Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, we give below the questions, which had been put to the Police Inspector in the Deputy Magistrate's Court, as the conduct of the pleader has been impugned by the Sessions Judge for putting some of these questions. The questions and answers may help the reader in understanding the bearings of the case. We will recur to the case as we intimated last week after the appeal of the constables' case is disposed of:

24th July 1877.

2ND STATEMENT OF RAJNARAIN SEN.

Question.—Why did you not make over the complainant to his friends in order to carry him home which was very close to the Thannah, and where the complainant would have remained in a better state?

Answer.—Because under the circular orders of the Police Commissioner and thinking that the complainant was at that time in a very drunken state I apprehended that if I had then let him off on bail there was every probability of there being injury to myself, to the complainant himself and to the community at large.

Question.—What sort of injury you think there would have been?

Answer.—My impression was that if I had accepted bail in that state there would have been an injury to myself by reason of my disobedience to the order of my master the Commissioner and that if I had released the complainant in the drunken state he might have injured his own body and oppressed others.

Question.—Were you at that time aware of the whereabouts of the complainant?

Answer.—No, I did not at that time try to know that the complainant was the Muhurir of Kali Mohun Baboo.

Question.—Did you know it before that there is a provision in Act II (of 1866 B.C.) for enlarging on bail the drunkards senseless or in sense who are brought to the Thannah?

Answer.—The persons who are brought to the Thannah in a a drunken state ought not to be released until they come to their perfect senses. My impression is that this is what the law provides, and I have reason to know that all the Police officers of this *Mehal* act conformably to this rule.

Question.—You think under Section 46 of Act II a Police officer may at his will release a person on bail. Does it apply only to persons guilty of drunkenness or of all the offences mentioned in Act II?

Answer.—I think for all offences for which a Police officer may arrest a person under the said Act II.

Question.—Have you ever detained any person guilty of the offences under Act II other than that of drunkenness by refusing bail? Under the Section 46 even when they offered to give security?

Answer.—I release on bail persons guilty of any of the offences under Act 2 and also those who are drunk but not senseless. I have never kept in custody any person guilty of other offences under the said Act II in spite of the offer of bail which I think is discretionary with Police officers to accept under Section 46. I know that other Inspectors also do not do so.

Question.—Then do you think that Section 46 is framed for the offence of drunkenness?

Answer.—No I do not.

Question.—It is provided by Section 45 of Act II that if any person guilty of the offences under Act II be arrested and brought to the Thannah by the Police officers he shall be enlarged on bail. That being so why did you not release the complainant under said Section when he offered to give security?

Answer.—Having read the circulars Nos. 75 and 76 of the Commissioner together with Section 45 I complied with its provisions 4 or 5 hours after the arrest of the complainant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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,, Porameshar Dutt, Jha Soorjipore ...	6	7	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 29, 1877.

GENERAL.—The Services of Moonshi Azizar Rahman temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Tipperah are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Baboo Poolin Chunder Sandyal to officiate as a Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Tipperrah.

Moulvi Anwarnddin Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Tipperah, is transferred to Noakhally.

Mr. G. C. M. Smith Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to Rungpore.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore acted as Magistrate and Collector of that district from the forenoon of the 6th instant, to the afternoon of the 18th idem.

Mr. J. B. Price, Officiating Settlement Officer, Midnapore Survey is vested with the powers of a Superintedent in the districts of Midnapore, Balasore, Hooghly, Burdwan, 24-Perunnahs, Nuddea, Bankoora, Manbhoom and Singhbhoom. Mr. Price is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent Tributary Mehals, Cuttuck.

Baboo Probhat Nath Ray, Deputy Collector, Midnapore Survey is vested with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent in the districts of Midnapore, Balasore, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankoorah, Manbhoom and Singhbhoom. He has also obtained the powers of an Assistant Superintendent in the Tributary Mehals, Cuttuck.

POLICE.—Mr. H. A. Giles District Superintendent of Police, Gya obtained leave for twenty-one days with effect from the 18th September next.

Mr. J. H. Narrender-Clark, Assistant Superintendent of Police to act as District Superintendent of Police, Gya.

Mr. G. D. Graham Assistant Superintendent of Police Nuddea, to have temporary charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police of that district.

MEDICAL.—The Services of Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Rajkristo Ghosal, a Supernumerary at the Presidency are placed at the disposal of the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

JUDICIAL.—Moulvi Shah Gholam Shurriff, Moonsif of Gya is promoted to the Second Grade of Moonsifs.

Baboo Rajkristo Ghose M.A. and B.L, to be a Moonsif of the Third Grade, and is posted to Ranchee.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Ghose to officiate as Moonsif of Madareepore, Furreedpore until further orders.

Baboo Upendra Chunder Mullick, B.L., Moonsif of Bishenpore, West Burdwan, is transferred to Culna, Burdwan.

Baboo Grish Choudry Chunder, B.L, Moonsif of Culna Burdwan, is posted substantively to Bishenpore West. Burdwan. Baboo Grish Chundar Chowdhary will continue to act in his present appointment.

Baboo Soshee Bhusan Chatterjee B.L, Officiating Moonsif of Culna, Burdwan to officiate as Moonsifs of Bishenpore, West Burdwan, until further orders.

Baboo Soshee Bhooshan Chatterjee is vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge to try suits cognizable to the amount of Rs 50.

Mr. R H. Anderson Assistant Magistrate and Collector Mymensing is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Baboo Judu Nath Das B.L, Moonsif of Jajpore, Cuttuck is vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge to try suits cognizable to the amount of Rs. 50.

Baboo Subadas Mookerjee Moonsif of Gangajulghatti West Burdwan, obtained leave of absence for thirty days.

Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose Moonsif of Madareepore, Furreedpore, obtained leave of absence for three months.

Baboo Kali Chunder Bhaduri, Moonsif of Bhulpore Beerbhoom obtained leave of absence for seven days from the 8th August 1877.

Baboo Nilmoney Nag, Moonsif of Dobrajpore, Beerbhoom obtained leave of absence from 13th May to 5th June 77.

Baboo Nilmadhub Bandopadhya, Moonsif of Raghoonathpore, Manbhoom, Chota Nagpore obtained leave for 33 days during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Mr. C. J. K. Watson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, left the Eastern Sone Division on the afternoon of the 15th August 1876 to proceed to the Madras Presidency for employment on famine relief works.

Private L. Fletcher, Overseer, First Grade, left the Eastern Sone Division on the forenoon of the 16th August 1877 to join the State Railway at Moolian.

Mr. A. C. C. Rogers, Assistant Enginee. Second Grade, left the Brahminee Division on the forenoon of 21st August 1877 to proceed to Madras for employment on famine relief works.

Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade. Eastern Sone Division, is granted leave for three months to study the native language.

Baboo Tarny Churn Sircar, Overseer, Second Grade Buxar Division, returned to duty on the Afternoon of the 20th August 1877, from the privilegg leave.

Baboo Mohes Chunder Bose, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Lower Gundruk Embankment Division, passed in the Lower Standard in Hindustani on the 6th August 1877, and by the Departmental Standard on the 23rd idem.

Baboo Unnodapershad Chatterjee, Supervisor, First Grade Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, availed himself on the forenoon of the 1st August 1877 of the sick leave granted to him in the orders marginaley noted.

Colonel G. A. Searle, M.S.C., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Advertisements.

BIRTH.

At Arrah, Shahabad, the 24th August 1877, Friday, the wife of Baboo Jodu Nath Bose, of a son.

Wanted two Surveyors, salary Rs. 150, two sub-Surveyors, salary Rs. 50, and 6 Sub-Surveyors salary Rs. 25, for the office of the undersigned, to whom applications with copies of testimonials are to be made on or before the 20th September, 1877, Candidates possessing a good practical in addition to theoretical knowledge of surveying will be preferred.

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Saidpur, the 20th August 1877.

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Lot No. 1.—All and singular all those brick built messuages or dwelling houses together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and in part whereof the same are erected and built containing by estimation 10 Cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 19, and 20 Wellesley Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the tenanted house of Shakha Shakha wathally on the South by Karun Buxe's Lane on the East by the Wellesby Street and on the West by a tenanted house belonging to Gooroo Churn Sing which are described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as Numbers, 19 and 20 Wellesley Street house.

Lot No 2.—All and singular all that brick built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 1 Biggah and 3 Cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 86 South Cullingah Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the tenanted land belonging to Sreenauth Tacoor on the South by South Cullingah Street on the East by a Government drain and tenanted land of Tarney Churn Bennerjee and on the West by the lane leading to the tenanted land of Sreenauth Tacoor which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as No. 86 South Cullingah house.

Lot No. 3.—All and singular all that piece or parcel of tenanted land or ground containing by admeasurement 1 Cattah more or less situate at and being No. 35 Free School Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the tenanted land of Kanoye Lall Chunder on the South by Mott's Lane on the East by Free School Street and on the West by the tenanted house of Sreemuthy Mohamoya Dassee which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as No. 35 Free School Street land.

Lot No. 4.—All and singular all that brick built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation four Cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 11 Netye Baboos Lane in the said Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by a Government drain and tiled house of Khetter Mohun Bysack on the South by the tenanted house of Brojendro Coomar Roy on the East by Netye Baboo's Lane and on the West by Government drain and dwelling house of Boicanto Nath Kapali which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as No. 11 Netye Baboo's Lane house.

Lot No. 5.—All and singular all that brick built godown occupied by a wine shop together with the land thereunto belonging containing by estimation four Cattahs more or less situate at Burro Bazar in Burdwan in the registration district of Burdwan bounded on the North by a public road on the South by the dwelling house of Enyet Kholipa on the East by tenanted house of Enyet Kholipa on the West by the godown belonging to Gosaie Dass Kurmokur.

Lot. No 6.—All that brick built godown occupied by a Black Smith Shop together with the land thereunto belonging containing by estimaition One Cattah more or less situate in front of the property hereinbefore mentioned and described bounded on the East by the tenanted house of Omroo Khan on the West by the shop belonging to Bycantonauth Neoghy on the North by the dwelling house of Omroo Khan and on the South by the public road which are described on the Shedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as in Burra Bazar in Burdwan one wine shop and one Black Smith's Shop in front thereof.

Lot No. 7.—All that piece or parcel of Bermohter Paddy land or ground in Belsur sub-district and Thanna Boyria in the Zillah of Burdwan in the Registration District of Jahanabad containing by estimation ten biggahs more or less which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as Bermohter Paddy land in Belsur.

Lot No. 8.—All that three and half annas share of the family dwelling house and land in front thereof situate at Khojonorbare in the suburbs of the city of Burdwan in zillah of Burdwan in the Registration District of Burdwan containing by estimation 10 Cattahs more or less which is distinguished and separated in a certain plan or drawing made by the Commissioners Hurry Nauth Roy and Bhoobunmohun Bannerjee annexed to and forming part of their return and which comprises the space within the boundary colored yellow and marked A.B. and C. in the said plan or drawing which is now remaining filed in the records of the High Court Original Jurisdiction in suit No. 266 of 1866 wherein Mohamaya Dossee was plaintiff and Prosono Coomar Shaw and others were defendants.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the Office of Gonesh Chunder Chunder Attorney for the plaintiff at No. 5 Hastings Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

G. C. CHUNDER
Plaintiffs Attorney.
High Court Original Side.
The July 21st 1877.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

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